BULLETIN

OF THE

ESSEX INSTITUTE.

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REGULAR MEETING, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

THE President in the chair. Records of preceding meeting read.

THE SALEM FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that the Records, Correspondence and other papers of this society had recently been deposited with the Institute, and read the following communication from Rev. John L. Russell, accompanying the same.

To the Historical Department of the Essex Institute:

The Abolition of Slavery in the United States of America has become an illustrious fact in the History of this Country. By very small beginnings, and by little springs and rills, the mighty stream of events which rolled onward to the ocean of universal freedom has been nourished and fed. Of one of these, the Records of the "Salem Female Anti-slavery Society," may be mentioned with honor. By a vote of the Society, at the closing meeting of its existence, the records have been entrusted to the historical department of the Essex Institute. To

these the correspondence and business details have been added. To the future historian of the ancient town of Salem, they will present subjects of intense interest and earnest thought. *In minimis maximus* is no less true of man's advancement than of God's operations. In addressing to the historical department these few words by being honored with the duty of presenting the gift, I subscribe myself, Respectfully,

JOHN L. RUSSELL.

The President remarked that early in the spring of 1834, a few ladies having carefully examined the subject of slavery for the purpose of ascertaining what duties may devolve upon the female portion of the community in relation thereto, called a meeting on the 4th of June following, and formed an organization under the name of the Salem Female Anti-slavery Society. Mrs. Cyrus P. Grosvenor was elected the first President. She was succeeded in 1835 by Maria A. Driver, in 1838 by Lydia Dean, in 1843 by Lucy G. Ives, who continued the presiding officer until Jan. 3d, 1866, when its dissolution was deemed advisable; the legal abolition of slavery having been accomplished, it was thought that more good could be effected by working with the Freedman's Aid Society, or some similar organization.

During the thirty-two years of the existence of this society, the members were very assiduous in the promotion of its objects; no exertions were spared, despite of obloquy, and at times great unpopularity, to advance the cause for which they were striving, and which for several years appeared to be almost hopeless.

Frequent meetings were held to receive and impart intelligence on the subject of emancipation; also to devise means to aid kindred associations, and the efforts of zeal-

ous co-laborers; and by means of the press, of lectures and occasional addresses, to diffuse information and awaken a more general interest and coöperation. From 1844 to 1860 inclusive, annual courses of lectures, consisting of some six or eight each, were delivered. Scholars, who rank high in the field of letters, and the leading spirits in this movement were enlisted and took part in these various exercises.

In this connection may be mentioned the names of Wm. L. Garrison, George Thompson, George W. Curtis, T. W. Higginson, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Edmund Quincy, John Pierpont, Caleb Stetson, Samuel J. May, T. T. Stone, James F. Clarke, Samuel Johnson, O. B. Frothingham, E. B. Willson, Wm. H. Channing and others.

The course of events, however, during the past decade of years, has led to the realization of so many of their long cherished plans and aspirations that the continuance of the organization is no longer necessary. The record of their doings, now closed, has become historic. An impartial future will, doubtless, give due credit to the part which they have performed in this great movement; and do ample justice to the zeal, industry and self-sacrificing spirit that have characterized all their actions.

The Institute, grateful for this mark of confidence, will carefully preserve this valuable donation to the department of manuscripts.

PAPER MONEY.

Mr. John Robinson, having arranged the collection of paper money in the possession of the Institute, was requested to give some account of the same. He stated that until its arrangement the past year, it was seldom seen. This arrangement is now completed and in such

manner that at any time more can be added without deranging in any way the systematic order.

We have two volumes, the first containing the earlier colonial issues, those of the Continental Congress and the State Banks prior to 1864. The second volume contains the various issues during the recent war and foreign bills of all sorts. In Vol. I. the New Hampshire and Massachusetts bills are particularly fine, some being very rare and valuable, especially one of Massachusetts of 1690. Of the Middle States we have some rare and many fine ones; two, from the press of Benjamin Franklin, are now much esteemed. North Carolina, of the Southern States, is the best represented, having a very fine series. Those of the Continental Congress are nearly perfect, from one-third of a dollar to eighty dollars; these were issued at many different dates, some of the bills of which are extremely rare.

In examining the few works we possess relating to this old currency, I find several quite interesting facts which are worthy of notice. In the distribution of the amount of the loan, which, according to wealth and population, was divided among the States the following order was adopted.

Virginia,	$496,000	Maryland,	$310,000
Massachusetts,	434,000	Conn., N. C., S. C., and New York,	278,000
Pennsylvania,	372,000		

New York, now so high in the scale, was then only a fifth rate State, while Massachusetts was second.

Another fact—in 1778 and 1779, an army of 40,000 men was kept and national expenses met, by the issue of, in '78, $63,000,000 and in '79, $72,000,000, with only $153,000 in coin in the treasury for the entire two years. Thus we see how our revolution was sustained by an active printing press.

The depreciation of these bills was so gradual that in-

stead of the great loss which some believe our ancestors met, it is evident from the best authority that this was the easiest system of taxation that could be imposed for so great an undertaking and result.

The second volume contains a valuable and an extensive collection of the war issues, nearly all in fine order; also a quite large series of foreign bills, those of China being the most perfect and curious.

It is hoped that, since this collection is so well arranged, it will receive attention and considerable additions; this is always the reward of placing specimens in a form where they can readily be seen, and thus far it has been very apparent to this society. Many of these bills would here make a valuable addition, while separately, in private possession, they are of little consequence.

EGGS OF THE DADDYLONGLEGS.

Mr. James H. Emerton exhibited some drawings which he had made, illustrating the development and growth of some species of insects and gave the progress of his investigations on this subject. He remarked, that three times in the neighborhood of Albany, N. Y., he had found eggs of a Phalangium (Daddylonglegs), probably *P. formosum* Wood. April 3, 1870, he found four eggs on the under side of a damp, rotten stump. The eggs were near together, but not attached to each other or to the rotten wood. The eggs were nearly mature, and April 17 the young came out. April 10, 1870, five eggs were found under rotten wood about three miles from the first place. These eggs were also near together, but not attached or enclosed. The young were nearly ready to hatch, and closely resembled adults except in size and color. March 5, 1871, he found about twelve eggs under the damp bark of a rotten stump not far from the place where eggs were found April 10, the year before. In

loosening the bark, all but three of the eggs were unfortunately lost. These eggs were nearly mature. March 18, the young moved in the egg when disturbed. The eggs were very transparent, especially when wet with water. The legs of the first and second pairs were folded sideways around the body, the third and fourth pairs were turned under the body and forward near the middle line, their extremities coming up each side of the head. The basal joints of the mandibles seemed shorter in proportion than in the adult. While examining two of these in water in a cell they were cracked by too much pressure of the cover. The next day the young spiders were out walking about the bottle. They were .04 of an inch in length. The number of joints of the tarsi was much less than in the adult *P. formosum*, being seven or eight in the first pair of feet, seventeen or sixteen in the second, eight in the third and ten in the fourth.

Charles H. Webber of Salem was elected a Resident member.

The Secretary announced the following correspondence: —

Buswell, E. W., Boston, Mch. 20, 24; Crowninshield, F. B., Boston, Mch. 20; Hall, B. H., Troy, N. Y., Mch. 22; Verrill, A. E., New Haven, Conn., Mch. 21; Hawerman, A. D., Chattanooga, Tenn., Mch. 20; Higginson, T. W., Newport, R. I., Mch. 21; Holmes, J. C., Detroit, Mich., Mch. 30; Lunt, W. P., Boston, Mch. 24; Moulton, Henry W., Newburyport, April 3; Perkins, A. T., Boston, Mch. 24; Preble, Geo. Henry, Charlestown, Mch. 27, 31; Waite, Otis F. R., Concord, N. H., Apr. 1; Westermann, B., New York, Mch. 21; Bowdoin College, Mch. 20; Buffalo Historical Society, Mch. 21; Maine Historical Society, Mch.; Moravian Historical Society, Mch. 20; New Hampshire Historical Society, Mch. 20; New Jersey Historical Society, Mch. 22; New York Historical Society, Mch. 20; Providence Athenæum, Mch. 24; Rhode Island Historical Society, Mch. 21.

The Librarian reported the following additions:

By Donation.

American Colonization Society. Annual Report for 1870.

Boston Gynæcological Society. Annual Address for 1871, by Winslow Lewis.

Brooks, Mrs. H. M. The Woman's Journal for 1870.

BUTLER, HON. B. F., M. C. Report on Agriculture for Feb., 1871. Ames's Speech in the U. S. S., March 21, 1871.

CROSBY, NATHAN, of Lowell. Speech on Inebriate Asylums.

CROWNINSHIELD, FRANCIS B., of Boston. Reports on the Finances from 1790 to 1814. 1 vol. 8vo. Executive Journal 1815 to 1829. 1 vol. 8vo. Journals of Congress, 1778 to 1788. 2 vols. 8vo.

CUTTER, ABRAM E., of Charlestown, Mass. The Works of Anne Bradstreet. 1 vol. 4to. History of The Cutter Family of New England. 1 vol. 8vo. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 16.

FOWLER, CHARLES B. The Pilgrim's Prayer. 1 vol. 16mo. An Inquiry in the Worship of the Primitive Church. 1 vol. 12mo. Juvenile Letters by C. Bingham. 1 vol. 16mo.

HANAFORD, REV. MRS. P. A., of New Haven, Conn. From Shore to Shore and other Poems, by donor. 1 vol. 12mo. The Life and Writings of Charles Dickens, by donor. 1 vol. 12mo. Belshazzar's Feast, a Sermon by donor.

LEE, JOHN C. Commercial Bulletin for March, 1871.

PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. Annual Reports of the Trustees for 1869-70.

STEPHENS, W. H., of Lowville, N. Y. The Oxford Academy Jubilee, held at Oxford in 1854. 1 vol. 8vo.

SUMNER, Hon. CHARLES, of U. S. S. Report on Agriculture for Feb., 1871.

TATE, GEO., of London. Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalist's Club. Vol. vi. No. II. 1870.

WALTON, EBEN N. Semi-centennial Celebration of the North Baptist Church in Randolph, Mass., Nov. 7, 1869. 1 vol. 8vo.

WENHAM, Town Clerk of. Reports of the Town of Wenham for 1870.

By Exchange.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEAOLOGICAL SOCIETY. New England Historical and Geneaological Register. April, 1871.

NEW BEDFORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual Report of the Trustees, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, Proceedings of. Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1870.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Address before the. By Hon. C. I. Walker, Jan. 31, 1871. 8vo pamph.

PUBLISHERS. American Literary Gazette. American Naturalist. Book Buyer. Christian World. Essex Banner. Fireside Favorite. Gloucester Telegraph. Haverhill Gazette. Land and Water. Lawrence American. Literary World. Little Giant. Lynn Reporter. Medical and Surgical Reporter. Nation. Nature. Peabody Press. The Book Seller's Guide. Quaritch's Catalogue.

REGULAR MEETING, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1871.

THE President in the chair. Records of preceding meeting read.

A letter was read by the President from H. M. Goatkin, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, England,

requesting an exchange of lingual ribbons of the Marine Mollusca; also in Protozoa or Diatomacea. The letter was referred to Rev. E. C. Bolles.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN FISH.

Mr. F. W. Putnam gave an account of the interesting and very important discovery of a fish, by Hon. Wm. Forster, in the fresh waters of Australia, that seemed to combine characters of the Ganoids with those of Chimeroids, which were an order of the subclass to which the sharks belonged. This fish has been referred by Mr. Krefft, on account of the resemblance of the teeth, to the genus *Ceratodus*, known only from teeth found in the Devonian period, and Dr. Günther, who has lately made an examination of specimens, confirms Mr. Krefft's opinion, and is also led from its peculiar structure to unite the subclasses of Ganoids, Dipnoi and Selachians together as one subclass, which he calls Palæichthyes.

Mr. Putnam thought that, while we only knew the fossil *Ceratodus* from its teeth, it was venturing too far to refer the Australian fish to the same genus, especially as the fossil teeth have characters that have heretofore associated the genus more intimately with sharks than with Ganoids; and as we are apt to be misled by any single character, teeth being by no means an exception.

In relation to the new classification proposed by Dr. Günther, Mr. Putnam, while agreeing with him in uniting the Ganoids with the Dipnoi, as both Mr. Gill and himself * had previously done, and while admitting that the Chimeroids have affinities with them, was yet doubtful about placing the Selachians in the same subclass without uniting the Marsipobranchiates with them, for

* In a review of the classification of the Vertebrates, in "Huxley's Classification of Animals."— American Naturalist, Vol. 3, p. 610.

he thought that this last group was as closely allied to some forms of the Ganoids as were the Chimeroids to other forms; and in fact the bony fishes were also so closely united with the Ganoids as to make any of the proposed subclasses very difficult if not impossible to define. So long as living fishes alone were considered, the several subclasses seemed to be well defined, but now that fossil fishes are receiving more attention, we find that many of the proposed groups must be modified.

John S. Carter of Salem was elected a Resident member.

The Secretary announced the following correspondence: —

From Basel, Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Dec. 10; Bremen Naturwissenschaft Verein, Dec. 7; Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, April 7; Edinburgh Royal Society, Oct. 7; Leipsig, Die Königlich Sächsiche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Dec.; Meklenburgh, Verein der Freunde der Naturgesichte, Dec. 17; Minnesota Historical Society, April 11; Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, April 1; Stettin Entomol., Verein, Sept.; Western Reserve Historical Society, April 11; Yale College, April 5; Bartlett, W. S., Boston, April 4; Hotchkiss, Frank E., New Haven, Mch. 29; Piper, W. H. & Co., Boston, Apr. 3; Preble, G. H., Charlestown, April 6, 17; Westermann & Co., New York, April 14.

The Librarian reported the following additions:

By Donation.

Almon, A. B. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 250.

Butler, B. F., M. C. Howe's Speech in U. S. H. R., March 27, 28, 1871. Sumner's Speech in U. S. Sen., March 27, 1871.

Cook, Geo. H., of New Brunswick, N. J. Report of the State Geologist of New Jersey for 1870.

Green, S. A., of Boston. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 25.

Higginson, T. W., of Newport, R. I. Army Life in a Black Regiment. 1 vol. 12mo.

Poole, Wm. F., of Cincinnati, O. Report of Cincinnati Public Library, 1870-71.

Sumner, Hon. C., U. S. S. Sumner's Speech in U. S. S., March 27, 1871. Outrages in the Southern States. 1 vol. 8vo.

Williams, J. O., of Boston. Mammoth Trees in California. 8vo pamph.

Winthrop, R. C., of Boston. Proceedings of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, Feb. 15, 1871. Oration on the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. 8vo pamph.

By Exchange.

Boston Numismatic Society. Amer. Journal of Numismatics for April, 1871.

CONNECTICUT ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. Transactions. Vol. I, Part II. 1 vol. 8vo.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. A Dialogue written by Gov. Wm. Bradford of New Plymouth. 1 vol. 8vo. Boston, 1870.

MORAVIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NAZARETH, PA. The Moravian Episcopate by Edmund De Schweinitz. 8vo pamph.

NOVA SCOTIAN INSTITUTE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, Halifax. Proceedings and Transactions of. 1869-70. Vol. II, Part IV.

PUBLISHERS. American Literary Gazette. American Naturalist. Essex Banner. Gardener's Monthly. Gloucester Telegraph. Haverhill Gazette. Lawrence American. Little Giant. Lynn Reporter. Medical and Surgical Reporter. Nation. Nature. Peabody Press. Salem Observer.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY, FRIDAY, APR. 21, 1871.

THE Semi-centennial Anniversary of the Essex Historical Society, or what is known as the Historical Department of the Institute, occurred this day, and was observed by appropriate exercises in the afternoon and evening, at the rooms in Plummer Hall. The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. E. S. ATWOOD.

The President, HENRY WHEATLAND, made the following introductory remarks:

At the close of this half century in the history of our society, it was deemed meet to mark the date by some suitable observance; accordingly at a meeting in December, votes were passed confirmatory of the expression of this opinion, and the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

An historical sketch of the Institute has been printed and widely distributed, and notices have appeared in several publications of a complimentary character. It would therefore seem unnecessary to give a detailed account of our history, but merely to allude briefly to the most salient points in the record.

Some fifty years since Salem had residing within her limits many eminent scholars, scientific and literary —

also those who took leading positions in commercial and other enterprises that tend to the prosperity of a community. At this time the Salem Athenæum had collected many valuable works, and the East India Marine Society a museum of natural history and ethnology — the latter especially rich in those specimens that illustrate the habits and customs of the people of India and the Pacific Isles. These institutions had acquired a merited celebrity, and were attracting the attention of scholars, tourists, and the general public. The ample material for the organization of an active society of history was waiting for some exciting cause to put in motion the crystallizing process.

Soon after the death of the Rev. Dr. Bentley, which occurred in December, 1819, much regret was expressed that the valuable and large mass of historic material, books, etc., which he had collected during a successful ministry of nearly forty years, should be removed from Salem. There being then no place of deposit, of course the tendency was to go elsewhere. To prevent a similar occurrence in the future, at the suggestion of Hon. J. G. King and George A. Ward, a meeting was convened on the afternoon of Saturday, April 21, 1821, just fifty years since, Judge Story presiding. This meeting organized under the name of the Essex Historical Society, and appointed a committee to prepare rules and orders, also a petition to be presented to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. The act was obtained in the June following, and on the 27th of that month the first corporate meeting was held, and an organization was effected with the venerable Dr. E. A. Holyoke as President, who continued its presiding officer until his decease in April, 1829, at the advanced age of 100 years and 7 months. In 1847 the union with the Natural History Society was

discussed, and in February following, the act was passed constituting the members of the two societies members of the Essex Institute. It was then organized into three departments, that of History, Natural History, and Horticulture — Horticulture having been a leading object of the Natural History Society, and to the horticultural exhibitions held under its auspices that society was largely indebted for its success.

The bequest of Miss Caroline Plummer in 1854, of a sufficient sum to erect this building, to the proprietors of the Salem Athenæum, and the removal of the library and collections of the Institute to the same, in 1857, formed a memorable epoch in its history. The endowment of a fund of $140,000, by George Peabody, the great philanthropist, for the promotion of science and useful knowledge in this his native county, which was placed in the hands of nine trustees who were incorporated as "Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science," the purchase of the East India Marine Hall, the refitting of the same for the deposit of the valuable museum of the East India Marine Society, and the extensive scientific collections of the Institute, deserve a passing notice. Though the Institute was thus relieved of the care of its scientific collections, yet the growth of the library and the increase of specimens illustrating the other departments of which the Institute takes cognizance, require constant vigilance to provide the requisite means to have the same properly arranged for consultation and use by the members and students in quest of information in their special line of inquiry.

The last subject to which I shall allude is the amendment of the charter in 1870, which provides that the Institute shall have for its objects the promotion of the Arts, Literature, and Science, in addition to those for which the Essex Historical and the Essex County Natural His-

tory Societies were incorporated. A fourth department was thus added, that of Fine Arts — so that the organization consists of four departments, that of History, Natural History, Horticulture, and the Fine Arts. Initiatory steps have been taken to the formation of an art museum, which, if properly cared for, would do much to the promotion of culture and refinement among the people.

An excellent select choir, under the direction of Gen. H. K. Oliver, then sang the following Original Hymn, written for the occasion by Rev. Jones Very:

Amid the swift, onrushing years,
We hear a voice, that bids us stay;
Back to the storied Past we turn,
And reverently its call obey.

For not dissevered, weak, alone,
Do we amid the Present live;
But to our lives the by-gone days
Their knowledge and their virtues give.

Made wise by wisdom of the Past,
We for the Future shall prepare;
Sharing our Fathers' noble aims,
We shall their fame and glory share.

But soon forgotten, or destroyed,
The records of that early age;
Had not their sons, with loving care,
Memorials left for History's page.

Honor we give to those, who here
Recorded for our use their lore:
Whose names and virtues we revere,
Though seen with us their forms no more!

Inspired by their example high,
May we their chosen path pursue;
Alike to present, and to Past,
In all our thoughts and acts be true.

Abner C. Goodell, Jr., the Vice President of the Historical Department, then delivered an address of which the following is an abstract:

In commencing, he said that the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Essex Historical Society, naturally suggested as a theme befitting the occasion, a consideration of the interdependence of history and the other sciences. The steps in the formation of the society had been so often traced that a fresh treatment of so familiar a topic, would not be expected.

Returning to pursue the theme first proposed, he instituted a brief comparison of some salient features of every day life, now and fifty years ago, in order to appositely illustrate his argument. No doubt the American citizen of 1821 felicitated himself that he was born in an age so auspicious. It was a generation after the American Independence had become an accomplished fact. The telescope was then an old invention, and among the actual achievements of that age was the mariner's compass, the art of printing, the use of logarithms and the true principles of chemistry, the discovery of the circulation of the blood, and other important facts—all inventions which seemed to complete the busy progress of civilization. Yet, viewed from the stand-point of the present day, there was a vast difference in physical comfort and luxury. The speaker pictured the comforts and conveniences of the present day, and said for all this improvement they were indebted to the progress of science. The discovery of the planet Neptune was an illustration of the perfection, the almost prophetic power of the science of Astronomy. The improved microscope and spectroscope were also among the mechanical triumphs of modern science. He alluded to the advantages derived from the perfection of the science of chemistry. Within fifty

years geology and palæontology had overcome great obstacles. History ceased to be history when it failed to recognize the power of science. The interdependence of the sciences was everywhere apparent. The closest relations exist between geology, palæontology and archæology on the one hand, and history on the other. The science of human physiology had also a direct bearing upon history. The history of science should not be confounded with history written upon a scientific basis. The conclusion of the scientific man should be inductions. The use of statistics affords an instance of a purely scientific plan applied to history. Carried still farther this science might be useful in solving the problems of political economy. Every part of science which is not learned from original discovery, was learned from history. The best scientific treatises were purely historical. The whole tendency of modern science went to prove that there was a still higher province for this blended history and science, and that was the development of a system of ethics, with all the certainty and regularity of mathematics. The speaker then referred particularly to the society, its history and its work. What existed in the day of its founders only in name, now afforded for public use a large and commodious building, a library of 26,000 bound volumes, more than 100,000 pamphlets, and 2,500 volumes of newspapers, bound and unbound, including duplicates. On the other side of the library table the Athæneum displays nearly 14,000 volumes more, in every department of literature. The publications of the Society embrace the three numbers of the Journal of the Natural History Society, six volumes of Proceedings, ten volumes of Historical Collections, and an eleventh volume commenced, some occasional publications, two volumes of the Monthly Bulletin, and five of the Naturalist, this last though afterwards

transferred to the Peabody Academy of Science was inaugurated by the Institute. In 1866 the cabinets contained about 55,000 classified specimens in the various branches of Natural History, and with those in the East India Marine Hall, they now numbered several hundreds of thousands. The Peabody Academy of Science have these in charge, and they are available for use to the members of the Institute and all other students of science on the most liberal terms. In numismatics, ethnological specimens, and manuscripts, there are also considerable collections, and the fine arts, especially the art of music, are beginning to receive special attention. The public have always been invited to participate in the studies, and enjoy the advantages offered by the Institute, upon almost equal terms with members. Finally a printing office has been established which performs typographical work in a style not excelled by any other press in the country.

The address occupied about forty minutes, and was listened to with the deepest interest and warmly applauded at the close. It is printed in the *Historical Collections* of the Institute, vol. xi, No. 1.

"America" was sung by the choir, after which remarks were made by Rev. George D. Wildes of New York, Gen. Henry K. Oliver, J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. of Boston, and Dr. George B. Loring.

The observances of this anniversary were appropriately concluded by a social gathering of the members and friends of the Institute, in the evening, at Plummer Hall, which was entirely informal and conversational.

Mr. David Pulsifer, of the Secretary of State's office, Boston, presented a certified copy on Parchment of the Act of Incorporation of the Essex Historical Society — which was gratefully received.